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14 July 1965

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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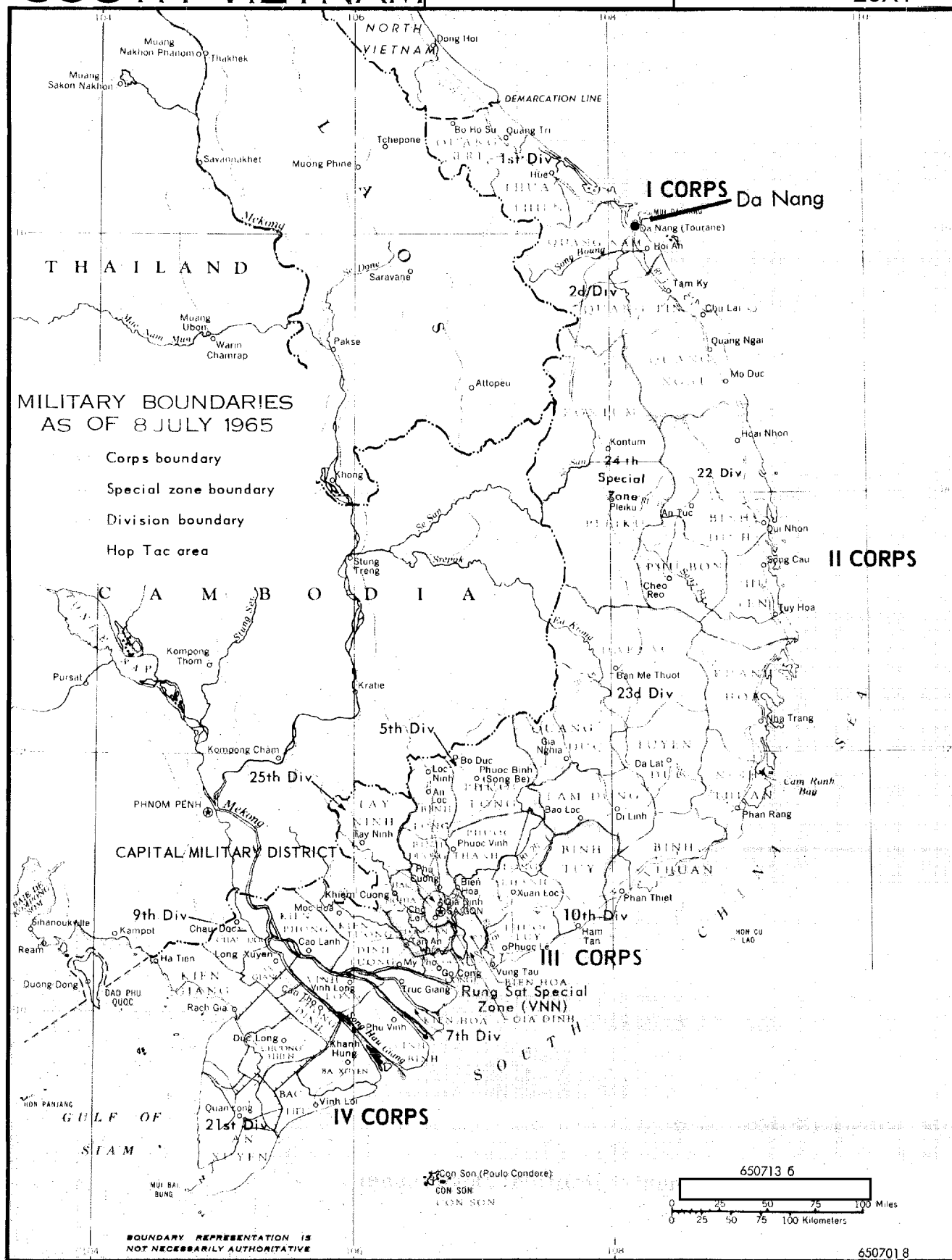
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# SOUTH VIETNAM

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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\*Vietnam: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

The Military Situation in South Vietnam: Clashes continue in the Da Nang area between US Marines and Viet Cong elements. In two separate actions on 12 July, US Marine forces killed an estimated 48 Viet Cong while incurring losses of five killed and 17 wounded. During the day, a Marine sweep operation conducted three miles southwest of the field and supported by F-4 Phantom aircraft resulted in 22 Viet Cong killed, with four Marines killed and 14 wounded. Shortly after dark, a Marine company was sent to the aid of a Regional Force outpost under attack 11 miles from Da Nang. An estimated 26 Viet Cong were killed in the ensuing fire fight, with one Marine killed and three wounded; no casualties were reported among the Vietnamese troops inside the post.

The Viet Cong have reportedly carried out a hit-and-run mortar attack on the Bien Hoa air base. The attack, which apparently caused no damage, was timed to coincide with the scheduled arrival of the US 1st Infantry Division at 10:00 AM Saigon time on 14 July. The division had been delayed in transit, however.

Guerillas also overwhelmed a government outpost at An Hoa, some 25 miles southwest of Da Nang in Quang Nam Province. The defending forces lost 26 killed and one wounded. No further details are yet available.

US and South Vietnamese aircraft have reportedly launched a major air attack on a suspect Viet Cong headquarters area in Quang Tin Province. The 1.5 square miles target area 40 miles south of Da Nang was hit with 500- and 750-pound bombs. The extent of the damage has not yet been determined.

Communist Political Developments: Peiping has reiterated its deep concern over the movement of US

flights progressively closer to the Chinese border area. The Peiping People's Daily asserted on 13 July that the "invasion" of the Hokou area of China and the bombing of the Lao Kay area by US aircraft on 11 July indicates a shift in the main stress of US bombing from the Hanoi-Dien Bien Phu highway northward to the Hanoi-Lao Kay railway.

Peiping's Daily related the alleged overflight of Hokou to Secretary Rusk's 11 July statement that the idea of a "sanctuary" no longer existed in the Vietnam war, declaring that the Secretary apparently meant to intimidate China. The paper asserted that the Chinese people would not be frightened, and warned "We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counterattack."

The tone of this response is tougher than that which followed the alleged US overflight of Hainan island on 9 April. The emphasis given the statement that China will not attack first suggests that Peiping is increasingly concerned that US planes might bomb targets in China. The Chinese apparently hope to persuade the US to maintain the present limits on the fighting in Vietnam by stressing that, while it is prepared for a full-scale war, China will not embark on one unless pushed by the US.

British M. P. Harold Davies left Hanoi on 13 July after an apparently fruitless six-day visit. His only public comment thus far, made during a brief stopover in Laos, was that his visit was "useful." Hanoi has not commented publicly on the Davies mission since 10 July, when it attacked Prime Minister Wilson for persisting in his efforts "to peddle his unsaleable peace initiative." Peiping has made no mention of the Davies visit.

[East European officials are emphasizing the seriousness with which Moscow views the Vietnam crisis and its broader implications for East-West relations. ]

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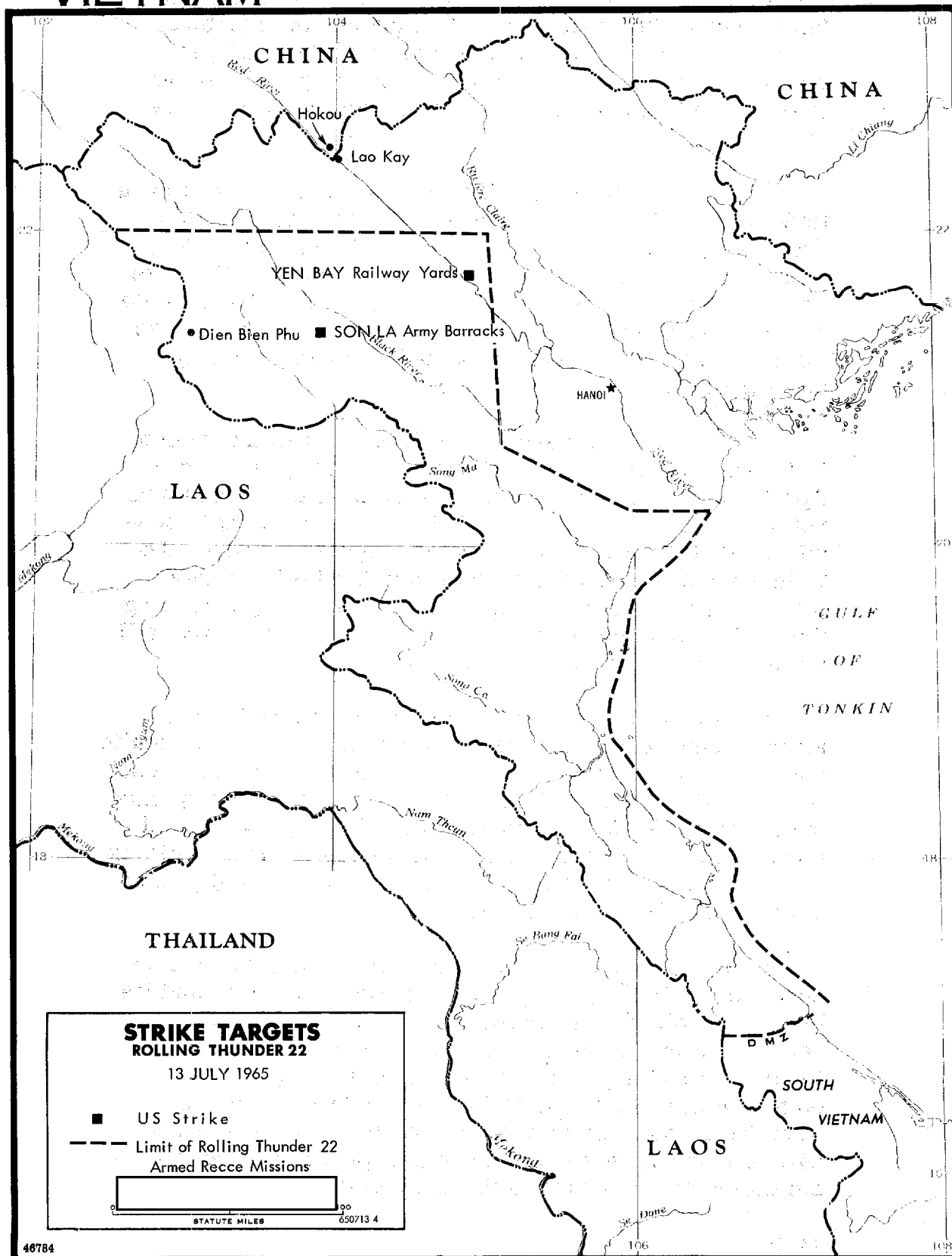
[ ] Koca Popovich, a senior Yugoslav foreign policy adviser who accompanied Tito on his recent trip to the USSR, seemed to reflect the Kremlin's apparent conviction that the next few months will be critical, with very little prospect for a break in the diplomatic impasse in the immediate future.]

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# NORTH VIETNAM



[Against this background, the Soviets are persisting in efforts to arouse international concern over US policy and to deter further US moves in Vietnam. They have repeatedly hinted in private that a cessation of US bombing would open the door to eventual negotiations. Popovich maintained that if US bombing stopped, the USSR and all socialist countries would be able to exert their full weight in favor of negotiations. He asserted, however, that neither Moscow nor Belgrade could speak for North Vietnam or the Viet Cong.]

[The Yugoslav official also repeated the line--taken by various Soviet bloc diplomats and intelligence officers in conversations with US representatives--that the USSR and Yugoslavia took the realistic view that "initially at least" the US would remain in the south and there would continue to be two separate countries.]

[Reflecting Soviet concern over the additional risks posed by Moscow's commitment to the DRV, Popovich declared that a unilateral act by the US to stop bombing was the only way to break the present dangerous stalemate. He "fervently hoped" that the US would take no new step to extend the theater of war to Hanoi and Haiphong.]

US Air Strikes: Bad weather forced cancellation of all but a few of the scheduled US air strikes over North Vietnam on 13 July. US Air Force aircraft struck the Yen Bay railroad yard, damaging a petroleum storage tank, a segment of railroad track and a highway. Other USAF aircraft inflicted considerable damage in the Son La army barracks area. Armed reconnaissance missions reported no significant damage.

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\*Dominican Republic: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT) Communists plan to disrupt the slowly progressing negotiations.

[Two Communist-dominated rebel groups, the Fourteenth of June Political Group and the Dominican Popular Movement, signed a pact on 11 July to continue fighting, [redacted]

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[redacted] Both groups have strongly opposed a negotiated settlement and have taken part in recent armed attacks against loyalist forces in the interior of the country. They reportedly plan soon to attack Inter-American Peace Force troops in Santo Domingo and vow they will even fight against rebel president Francisco Caamano, if necessary.]

According to committee member Ellsworth Bunker, the OAS committee is not sanguine about reaching a solution to the Dominican crisis before early next month. Although the committee feels that progress is continuing, many difficult problems remain before the impasse will be resolved and a provisional government is installed.

Prospective provisional president Hector Garcia Godoy indicated yesterday that he is pessimistic about his chances to form a government if the loyalist radio continues its unfounded attacks against him. [redacted]

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[redacted] Garcia Godoy believes that junta leader Antonio Imbert still hopes to frustrate an OAS solution and thereby open the way to power for himself.

Eduardo Read Barreras, who earlier this week declined to join a provisional government, is now planning to return to Santo Domingo to reconsider his candidacy as vice president under Garcia Godoy. [redacted]

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Malaysia: [Political strife between Singapore and the central government in Kuala Lumpur continues unabated.]

[In a meeting with Malaysia's Deputy Prime Minister Razak on 29 June, Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, a champion of equal political rights for the Chinese, repeated his demands for a noncommunal "Malaysian Malaysia." Razak, for his part, expressed inability or unwillingness to suppress chauvinistic Malay propaganda aimed at Singapore. He reportedly told Lee that a constitutional change in Singapore's status is not possible while Indonesian confrontation continues. Lee favors an arrangement which would give Singapore additional autonomy and provide a political "cooling-off" period.]

[Public altercation between the two parties has increased, following a month of relative quiet. Last week the central government expelled an alien journalist who was sharply critical of Malaysian policy and close to Lee. Razak, in denying a charge that the central government was preparing to arrest Lee, warned that Lee would be "held responsible" if he used communal issues which threaten the nation's unity.]

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\*Ecuador: Anti-government mob violence in Guayaquil reached critical proportions late yesterday, and survival of the junta now appears uncertain.

Although demonstrations of the past weekend appeared to have ended throughout the country with another victory for the government, Communist-dominated students joined by hoodlums and street gangs have placed Guayaquil in turmoil. The armed mobs finally obtained a martyr by shooting a secondary school girl. The police, not permitted use of firearms, have been joined by the army and firing into the crowds has occurred. The consulates of Paraguay and Peru have been attacked, and there have been attempts against US property.

Support for the government in Guayaquil has virtually ceased, with even sensible citizens blaming the junta for the deterioration of public order and demanding that it step down. The city council president, a junta appointee, reportedly plans to lead a demand by all labor organizations that the junta turn over power to ex-president Galo Plaza who would preside over the transition to constitutional rule. Plaza, who gained prestige as UN mediator on Cyprus, offered his services to the junta earlier in the day.

Guayaquil authorities were ordered to impose a curfew last evening, but the situation appears to have reached a stage where only complete martial law and full military force will be able to contain violence.

The crisis is gathering momentum and the junta is now faced with the choice of a complete dictatorship, major alterations in its plans for a return to constitutional government, or falling from power.

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NOTES

NATO-France: [France is apparently trying to prevent the proposed NATO committee on nuclear matters from achieving any standing as an official NATO body. Foreign Minister Couve de Murville has told US Ambassador Finletter that France would object to having NATO Secretary General Brosio participate even as an observer in the proposed committee. Brosio, when informed by Finletter of Couve's stand, registered much concern. He said such a hard line by the French "could not fail" to produce a showdown in the council next week, if as expected, a vote is taken on formation of the committee under his chairmanship.]

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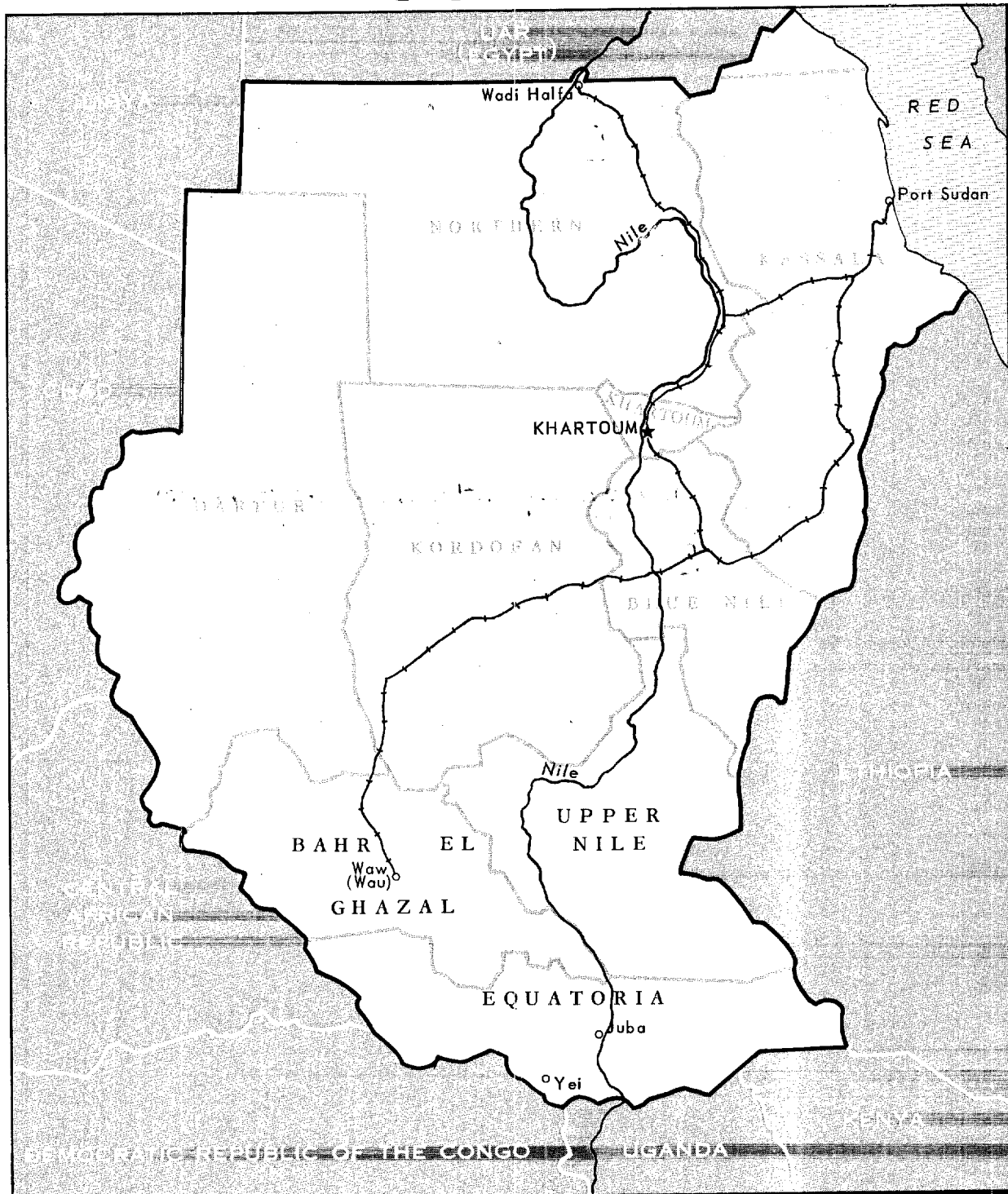
Greece: [The dismissal of Defense Minister Garoufalias from the governing Center Union party prepares the way for his removal from office and an easing of the government crisis. Premier Papandreou reportedly has made a concession to the King by allowing Army Chief of Staff Gennimatas to remain in office for the present. In addition, Papandreou, while assuming the title of minister of defense, reportedly will appoint an alternate minister acceptable to the King actually to control the ministry.]

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# SUDAN



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Sudan: [Following a probe by dissident southern Sudanese against Juba, a provincial capital, government troops apparently defied their commanders by killing a considerable number of civilians and burning a large portion of the native quarter of the town. Southern leaders are reportedly deeply concerned over the incident, which will make any rapprochement with the Khartoum government even more difficult. The government is attempting to blame the arson on the dissidents, who have become increasingly aggressive since they acquired modern weapons from Congolese exiles now in southern Sudan.]

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OAS: [A postponement of the Inter-American Conference scheduled for 4 August has been recommended by Ambassador Bunker, chairman of the OAS Committee in the Dominican Republic. The Latin American members of the committee agree that considerable time will be needed to solve the many difficult problems in the Dominican situation and that it would be highly undesirable to convoke the Rio meeting before the major problems had been settled.]

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THE PRESIDENT

The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Counsel to the President

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Administrator

The Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

The National Security Agency

The Director

The United States Information Agency

The Director

The National Indications Center

The Director

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